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Identical letters dated 14 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 February 2001 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 2 to 6 February 2001 they carried out 167 sorties, 88 of them from Saudi Arabia, 45 from Kuwait and 34 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 14 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 167 sorties in the period from 1 to 6 February 2001, 88 of them from Saudi Arabia, 45 from Kuwait and 34 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 34 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1100 hours on 3 February 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1845 hours on 5 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2115 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 133 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2040 hours on 1 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf and Qal'at Sukkar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2150 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1308 hours on 2 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 37 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 15 from Kuwaiti territory, by way of the demilitarized zone, with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Jalibah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Kut, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Ali al-Gharbi, Ukhaydir, Basrah, Qurnah, Najaf, Shaykh Sa'd, Lasaf and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2225 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2020 hours on 3 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory, by way of the demilitarized zone, with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Karbala', Hashimiyah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2150 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1120 hours on 5 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 missions, 13 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Umm Qasr, Jalibah, Dhi Qar, Salman, Muthanna, Shatrah, Qal'at Salih, Maysan, Qal'at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Afak, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Kut, Taqtaqanah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1550 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1110 hours on 6 February 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 missions, nine of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Salman, Shaykh Sa'd, Jalibah, Hayy and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you to perform your assigned duties as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq